

# Herald Tribune

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WEATHER—Paris: Cool and fair. Tomorrow partly cloudy. Temp. 68-74. (19-11). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 68-74. (19-11). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 68-74. (19-11). Moderate. BOSTON: Sunny. Temp. 68-74. (19-11). NEW YORK: Occasional showers. (19-11). Yesterday's temp. 73-85.

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Austria ..... 6 S. Libya ..... 9 P.M.  
Belgium ..... 10 S.P. Luxembourg ..... 10 P.M.  
Brazil ..... 10 S.P. Morocco ..... 10 P.M.  
Canada ..... 10 S.P. Netherlands ..... 10 P.M.  
Denmark ..... 10 S.P. Norway ..... 10 P.M.  
France ..... 10 S.P. Portugal ..... 10 P.M.  
Germany ..... 10 S.P. Spain ..... 10 P.M.  
Greece ..... 10 S.P. Sweden ..... 10 P.M.  
India ..... 10 S.P. Switzerland ..... 10 P.M.  
Iran ..... 10 S.P. Turkey ..... 10 P.M.  
Israel ..... 10 S.P. U.S. Military ..... 10 P.M.  
Italy ..... 10 S.P. Yugoslavia ..... 10 P.M.  
Japan ..... 10 S.P. U.S. Military ..... 10 P.M.  
Lebanon ..... 10 S.P. U.S. Military ..... 10 P.M.

## Rogers Clarifies Views on Talks, Cambodian War

WASHINGTON, July 15 (Reuters).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers moved swiftly today to counter wide speculation that he had moved the White House over the Indochina war and the success of the two-month U.S. operation in Cambodia.

Appearing at the daily press briefing for reporters at the State Department, he said he believed the success of the Cambodian operation could lead to a negotiated settlement in Indochina.

He contrasted this with the negative view he expressed in a broad-

cast interview released yesterday that no early peace settlement was in prospect.

Mr. Rogers said the possibility of a settlement might have been discussed for a few months because American operations had weakened the position of North Vietnam in the area—meaning that Hanoi is not expected to negotiate from a position of weakness. But after that period, he added, there was an increased probability that Hanoi would want to negotiate.

Even if there was not a negotiated settlement, the success of the program to extend the Saigon government's control over the South Vietnamese countryside could mean an end to the war, Mr. Rogers said.

The secretary of state also said the influence of China on Hanoi might increase in the short run, but this influence would probably only be temporary.

In his broader interview, Mr. Rogers said the U.S. venture into Cambodia had strengthened Chinese influence over Hanoi and decreased that of the Soviet Union.

These views, which attracted widespread attention, were described by some diplomatic observers as gloomy and surprisingly candid and were viewed as contrasting with President Nixon's own recent estimate of the success of the Cambodian operation.

Riot Is Denied

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler denied today that there was a lack of authority within the administration over policy in Southeast Asia or that there was a rift between Mr. Rogers and Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's special assistant for national security affairs.

Mr. Rogers in effect confirmed he was not out of step with the administration when he said that although the short-term prospects for a negotiated settlement within the next month or two were not too good, the prospects for a settlement after that will increase.

"We have felt and still feel that we can end the war and negotiate a settlement," he said.

Mr. Rogers said there was no doubt that the nations on the periphery of Cambodia were pleased with the decision to go in and on the results.

On the Middle East, Mr. Rogers said that the U.S. still had hopes that its new Middle East peace initiative would get results and that he was encouraged by the fact that the parties involved had delayed replying to it.

Although Mr. Rogers could report no progress on finding a settlement, he said that Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin had indicated in the last few days that there would be a response soon.

Secretary said, "If the decision is passed in its present form, it could cause very serious problems in the world."

aid, however, that he believed the legislation would be less restrictive when it came from the Ways and Means Committee to the floor House.

Central Bank Bonn Cuts Interest Rate

ANKFURT, July 15.—Following to the government's anti-inflationary tax package today eased its brakes on economy by lowering the charges on loans to the m's banks to 7 percent, 7.5 percent. The bank's decision coincided with final monetary approval for the increases, which were increased last week. Details, S.

Would 'Beat Them to Death'

Thieu Warns Peace-at-any-Price Advocates

By Takashi Oka

SAIGON, July 15 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu vowed today to "beat to death" those of his countrymen who called for immediate peace, in surrender to Communism.

South Vietnamese president at a military ceremony at An, in the Mekong Delta, said troops who participated in the South Vietnamese operation since March 20.

Thieu has been speaking out recently against demon-

strous and disturbances created by war veterans and other elements of the government.

cannot have peace over and we are not going to peace at any price," the president said. "There must be conditions, and that will come with the strength of the government, and the determined spirit of the government and the people."

un ready to smash all movements for peace at any price, I am still very much of a soldier," said the president, who is a lieutenant general in the army before running for the presidency in 1967.

recent weeks the government has been embarrassed by localized repeated marches, rallies, and other evidence of dissent on the part of students, workers, and other groups.

The workers have been demanding higher wages, the students have been building their dwellings on sidewalks and other land, while students have been peace rallies and demonstrations in public places.



Left: Brezhnev, Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, and U.S. President Gamal Abdel Nasser look at each other across the aisle during yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow. Premier Alexei N. Kosygin is seated next to Mr. Brezhnev.

## Brezhnev, Kosygin, Podgorniy Still on Top

## Confidence in Troika Reaffirmed

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, July 15 (AP).—The Supreme Soviet today reappointed Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Leonid I. Brezhnev, keeping intact the collective leadership structure established in the Soviet Union after Nikita S. Khrushchev was deposed as head of the Communist party and the government in October, 1964.

Before ending its two-day summer session, the Supreme Soviet, this country's legislature, also approved the draft of a new labor law and resolutions on the Middle East and Indochina. The resolutions contained no indication of Soviet policy shifts in either area.

The session was attended by the party's ruling 11-member Politburo and by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, who has been here since June 29 for talks with the Soviet leadership.

The appointments of Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Podgorniy were proposed by the third member of the Soviet leadership team, party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, who said their nominations had been previously approved by the party's Central Committee. The nomination came as no surprise to the 1,517 deputies,

who were elected June 14. The deputies approved the nominations unanimously, without debate.

Mr. Kosygin, 68, has been premier since the ouster of Mr. Khrushchev. Mr. Podgorniy, 67, has been premier since December, 1968. His position carries considerable prestige, but little power, compared to that of Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Brezhnev.

The appointments were made after Mr. Kosygin and the 93-member Council of Ministers formally resigned. The entire council was reappointed. Added to the council was Sergei G. Kaplin, chairman of the state radio and television committee, which was recently reorganized and raised to cabinet level.

The Supreme Soviet, sitting in the ornate hall of the Grand Kremlin palace, loudly applauded President Nasser when he entered the chamber this afternoon. He applauded speakers several times as he sat a few feet from Mr. Brezhnev at the front of the hall.

The labor law was apparently framed to stimulate Soviet republic governments to implement stricter local codes in the punishment of shirkers and persons who change jobs frequently. Soviet authorities have been using such tightening of labor laws in recent months, apparently to remedy problems of low labor productivity and maldistribution of manpower in many parts of the country.

The resolutions on the Middle East and Indochina were delivered by high party officials, but diplomats noted that in recent years Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who did not speak today, had used the Soviet summer session to make major policy speeches.

The absence of major policy pronouncements today, the diplomats said, indicated that the Kremlin leadership did not want to enunciate new positions, especially on the Middle East.

Today's Middle East resolution, read by Politburo member Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the Central Committee, reiterated the Soviet policy that calls for a political solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute. It did not mention the recent Soviet or American initiatives toward a negotiated settlement of the dispute. Nor did it indicate that Soviet military aid to the Arab nations would be increased.

The Indochina resolution accused the United States of "having provoked the coup d'etat in Phnom Penh," but did not mention Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian chief of state, who was deposed by the coup.

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## Mediation Effort Continuing

## Britain's Ports Closed As Dockers Walk Out

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—British ports were shut down tonight by the first national dock strike since 1928.

Hundreds of ships were left idle from London to Liverpool as the day shift ended. Already, half the dock workers were out in wildcat strikes after the original strike deadline of midnight Monday had been postponed after receipt of a new offer.

However, representatives of 47,000 dock workers voted 43 to 23 at an emergency meeting this afternoon to reject as inadequate the improved pay offer from port employers. This made the strike official.

The port closure is a severe blow for Prime Minister Edward Heath's four-week-old Conservative government. Robert Carr, the employment minister, had intervened as mediator to avert the closure without an inflationary wage settlement.

The government is now beset by its first crisis in the sensitive area of labor relations with the militant labor unions. The government's actions will have far-reaching influence over its efforts to reform industrial relations, as promised in the election campaign.

### Crippling Economy

A prolonged strike could cripple the economy of this island nation, so dependent on trade for its prosperity. Almost half the country's food supply is imported by sea, and vast supplies of raw materials are also brought in from abroad.

Reginald Maudling, the home secretary, called a government emergency committee meeting as last-minute talks went on. Ministers reportedly discussed the possibility of using troops in the docks to move perishable food if there is no early settlement.

The cabinet is expected to make a decision tomorrow on the proposition of a state of emergency. This entails the laying before Parliament of emergency regulations to protect the public interest by ensuring that essential supplies and services are maintained.

This afternoon, Jack Jones, militant leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, which represents 85 percent of the dockers, said, "We are preparing for a long strike if need be."

"The strike could be called off within a week if the employers will negotiate on the basis of an increase in the basic time rate," he continued.

"We are not trying to wreck the economy. We're not taking on the



Jack Jones, leader of the striking British dockmen.

increase from a basic wage of \$26.50 a week to \$48.

However, port employers said that actual earnings on the present basis wage, including piecework rates, came to \$51.50. Based on the unions' \$48 demand, earnings would be about \$134.80, including piecework, a 62 percent increase.

Instead, the employers offered to raise the industry's minimum earnings from \$38.40 a week (\$40.80 in London) to \$48 a week and make other minor adjustments. Undisclosed improvements to this offer were voted on and rejected today.

Mr. Jones was refused when he asked the men to accept the employers' offer as a basis for further negotiations and go back to work.

George Tonge, chairman of the port employers' group, called the rejection of his offer "unreasonable" and said the employers would not budge in their refusal to increase the basic wage. However, the strikers are insisting as a point of principle that this rate be changed.

The effects of the dock strike were immediately apparent in the financial markets.

The pound sterling fell sharply demands for an 80 percent wage

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Ford, Chrysler Later This Week

## UAW Puts Demands For '70 Contract to GM

DETROIT, July 15 (UPI).—The United Auto Workers formally opened the 1970 auto contract negotiations today by presenting General Motors Corp. with a list of demands that would cost the Big Three auto builders more than \$3 billion over three years.

GM, which employs 395,000 of the 700,000 hourly paid auto workers in the United States was asked to pay more than half the tab in wages and fringe benefits to a payroll which totaled \$4.243 billion in 1969.

UAW president Leonard Woodcock, accompanied by his team of negotiators, presented the demands of the nation's second-largest union to the GM bargaining team, headed by vice-president Earl Bramblett.

The two shook hands in GM's 11th-floor bargaining room, and Mr. Bramblett said he hoped both sides "can get down to business right away and work out a sound agreement that will be fair to everyone."

Tomorrow, Mr. Woodcock is scheduled to present the same demands to Ford Motor Co., then take the list to Chrysler Corp. on Friday.

Minutes before meeting Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Bramblett told reporters, "The auto industry is at a critical point in history." Auto sales in the United States this year are expected to dip below the nine-million mark, including imports.

GM, the world's largest manufacturing organization, expects to submit a counterproposal to the UAW demands sometime next week after getting an "overview of the total demand of the union," Mr. Bramblett said. This would be the earliest in recent auto negotiations that the company has come up with a counterproposal.

Nixon Won't Intervene

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson, expressing confidence in union and management negotiators, said today that there will be no government intervention of any kind in the auto-industry talks.



Leonard Woodcock, UAW president.

Mr. Hodgson said he thinks prospects for success in the talks are not "as bleak as a lot of people think."

But whatever develops, he told a group of reporters, the Nixon administration will not attempt to suggest terms of settlement, to stiffen management resistance against higher demands or to urge the union to avoid a strike.

Any such intervention, he said, would be "counterproductive."

The auto talks represent the biggest test of labor policy for the Nixon administration since Mr. Hodgson moved up from under secretary of the department on July 2, succeeding George P. Shultz, now head of the Federal Office of Management and Budget.

## Student Leaders Testify at Nixon Panel

## War's End Is Called Key to Campus Peace

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A presidential commission, under urgent orders from President Nixon to find a remedy for campus violence before autumn, was told today that unless the Vietnam war is ended college disorders probably would continue.

In its opening hearing, the President's Commission on Campus Unrest heard Sen. Edward M. Kennedy declare:

"It may well be that the only line in the commission's report that will have any real meaning for our colleges and universities is the line that reads: 'This war must end.'"

Two student leaders, who were among today's six witnesses, accused the administration and President Nixon himself of creating what one called "the atmosphere of hysteria and fear" that led to the disorders on the nation's campuses.

"The harsh, insensitive, and

needlessly divisive speeches made by some politicians have created a social acceptability for violence against students," said Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association.

Another young witness, Otis Cochran, who attends Yale Law School and heads the Black American Law Student Union, told the nine-member presidential commission:

"There should be no doubt in anyone's mind that the ultimate source for the growing tension in the United States rests squarely with President Nixon. The blame for the atmosphere of hysteria and fear that produced the murders in Ohio and Georgia and Mississippi is also his."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, who gained national attention for his non-nonsense quelling of student disorders, proposed eliminating draft deferments for college youths and requiring military or civilian service

for all men and women over the age of 18.

"With a background of experience against which to make their judgments, with adolescent identity problems out of the way, students over 22, over 32, over 52 are almost always our best students," he told the commission.

"The bored student is social dynamite. It is no accident that bright students at the prestige liberal arts institutions have been, through these past several years of campus uproar, the principal troublemakers."

The commission, headed by former Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, was created in the shocked aftermath of campus violence last May following the U.S. incursion into Cambodia. Four students were killed by National Guard bullets at Ohio's Kent State University and two black youths were slain by police fire at Jackson State College, Miss.

## Senators Bar Indirect Aid for Cambodians

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—The Senate Armed Services Committee has adopted restrictive language designed to prevent the administration from using Defense Department funds for indirectly supporting the Cambodian government.

Under a committee revision of the defense authorization bill, the Pentagon could not use military assistance funds to finance military operations or programs of other countries supporting the Cambodian government.

For example, the Pentagon would be prohibited from entering into arrangements to provide additional pay to third-country forces, such as those of Thailand, going to the assistance of Cambodia. Thailand has indicated it is willing to send such forces on a "volunteer" basis.

The committee, which has been the focal point of the hawkish in the war debate thus joined the doves

of the Senate, who are concentrated in the Foreign Relations Committee, in laying down legislative strictures against an American military involvement in Cambodia.

Two weeks ago, the Senate adopted the Cooper-Church amendment to the foreign military sales bill, drafted by the Foreign Relations Committee, designed to prevent the United States from again becoming involved in military operations, directly or indirectly, in Cambodia.

One provision of the Cooper-Church amendment—the "anti-mercenary" provision, which was opposed by the administration from using any funds to provide third-country troops or military advisers to the Cambodian government.

The Senate Armed Services Committee's strictures were spelled out in a 120-page report on the military procurement bill, authorizing weapon procurement, research and development by the Pentagon. The report is to be made public today.

One section of the military pro-

urement bill authorizes \$45 billion for support of South Vietnamese and other "free world" forces in Vietnam as well as for "local forces" in Laos and Thailand. In effect, this is the military assistance fund for Southeast Asia.

According to Senate sources, the administration had wanted the Armed Services Committee to grant it considerable latitude in using this fund to support military pressure on Cambodia but was rebuffed by the committee.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the committee, declined to comment directly on whether there had been any administration pressure on the committee. But in explaining the committee's action he emphasized that "we are an independent branch of the government."

While supporting the operation against the Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia, Sen. Stennis repeatedly has made clear that he is opposed to any military commitment, direct or indirect, to the Cambodian government.

One section of the military pro-



Nguyen Van Thieu



Major Battle in Cambodia

Saigon Units Open New Drive Toward Laos

SAIGON, July 15 (UPI).—A strike force of 5,000 South Vietnamese troops with U.S. air and artillery support has opened a major offensive below the city of Da Nang to clear out Communist bases all the way to the Laotian border, allied military sources said today.

Major fighting was reported in Cambodia, where Cambodian troops and American-trained Cambodian mercenaries were battling for the fifth day to recapture the resort town of Kiri Rom on the main highway south to the Gulf of Siam.

In Laos, the Vientiane government reported recapture of a Communist hill position at Turtle Sholl Ridge, nine miles northwest of occupied Attapeu, in fighting which killed 49 Communists and four government soldiers. The government troops had air support.

The government also retook the town of Moulapamok, in a rich rice-growing region near the Cambodian border, when the Communists withdrew southward.

Allied military sources said the South Vietnamese drive below Da Nang began July 7 outside An Hoa, 350 miles northeast of Saigon. South Vietnam is barely 60 miles wide at this point, and the objective of the drive is the Laotian border.

One of its purposes is to prevent a threatened North Vietnamese and Viet Cong drive on Da Nang this autumn. Spokesmen said the South Vietnamese hope to clear out Communist cache areas and bases in advance of the monsoon rains, which hit this region in October.

A spokesman said the government troops, some of them veterans of the drive into Cambodia, are setting up artillery bases as they move westward—bases to defend the area against future Communist penetration.

The drive began after Communist units infiltrated Da Nang and distributed propaganda leaflets warning of the impending autumn offensive.

The size of the South Vietnamese force was estimated at least 5,000 men. It includes a 3,000-man marine brigade and several battalions of government rangers, the elite of the South Vietnamese armed forces. No major enemy contact was reported.

There has been a rise of terrorist activity in the Da Nang area, and recently major forces of Communists entered the Khe Sanh area to the northwest. U.S. B-52 air strikes were reported to have killed more than 400 of these troops in one phase of the allied efforts to prevent major North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks.

A report from Kiri Rom said government troops reached the edge of the town yesterday but were thrown back by counterattacks. Communists, and the government forces lost ten killed and 49 wounded.

Regular Cambodian troops reportedly set up blocking forces east and west of the heavily wooded Kiri Rom plateau, and American-trained Cambodian mercenaries said that "the known as the Khe Sanh area, where the Viet Cong were trying to drive into the town from the north."

Civil Motions of 'Illegal War' May Block Army My Lai Case

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15 (UPI).—A three-judge federal panel today agreed to consider the case of a second soldier charged with premeditated murder in the alleged My Lai massacre. The court's decision in the two cases could have far-reaching implications.

Attorneys will petition the court to join the Army from trying two young GIs, Sgt. Ernest Torres, 22, of Brownsville, Texas, and Spec. 4 Robert W. T'Souvas, 31, of San Jose, Calif.

Sgt. Torres was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in Vietnam. He has been charged with machine-gunning three civilians and hanging a fourth, and with the attempted murder of at least three other civilians.

The T'Souvas case was linked to the Torres case early today when presiding Judge Griffin Bell of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals agreed to examine the case and decide when to hear it. Spec. T'Souvas is charged with murder.

**Illegal War**

The panel, consisting of Judge Bell and District Judges Albert J. Henderson and Sidney O. Smith, was to be asked to decide if the United States is waging illegal war in Vietnam.

Attorney George T. Davis of San Francisco said if the Army is permitted to court-martial Spec. T'Souvas, he will move for a change of venue to Vietnam.

The two cases could set a pattern for those of ten other men charged with slaying more than 100 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai on March 16, 1968. This is the first time civilian judges have intervened.

**Ho Chi Minh Street**

CALCUTTA, July 15 (AP).—Mayor Prasanto Sur has changed the name of Harrison Street in central Calcutta to Ho Chi Minh Street. The U.S. and British consulates are located on it.

**Legal Sanity**

MARSHFIELD, Miss., July 15 (AP).—Attorney Frank McGee Jr. has asked the "Army" to drop charges against a soldier in view of a congressional subcommittee report saying the actions of some soldiers at the alleged My Lai massacre "raise a question as to the legal sanity at the time of those men involved."

Mr. McGee is representing Spec. 4 William F. Doherty, charged with murder in the My Lai incident.

The lawyer said he filed a motion to dismiss the charges yesterday with the commanding general at Fort McPherson, Ga., where Spec. Doherty is stationed.

The lawyer said the report of the House of Representatives Armed Services subcommittee, made public yesterday in Washington, "clearly demonstrates Doherty is without guilt."

**War Opponents Form Committee To Back Deadline**

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI).—A bipartisan citizens committee to support an amendment to end the war has been formed here.

Ramsey Clark, attorney general under President Lyndon B. Johnson, said Monday that the new group would "assist our government in its efforts to perform its constitutional responsibilities" to bring the war to an end.

Mr. Clark is co-chairman of the 100-member committee. His colleague is Edward Burling of the Washington law firm of Covington and Burling. Mr. Burling, a Republican, said that "something reasonably drastic" must be done "right here and now or we're not going out of Indochina in the lifetime of anyone in this room."

Stanley Sands, president of Standard Metals in Lincoln, Neb., declared that "business wants to end the war now." If the country were a company, he said, its management "would be under attack by the directors and shareholders," and the citizen-characters of America should "set a timetable" for ending the war. Such a timetable is the point of an "amendment to end the war," which is sponsored by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore.

**GI Freed in Death Of Vietnamese**

LONG BINH, South Vietnam, July 15 (AP).—A U.S. military jury yesterday found Spec. 4 John R. LaNasa, 23, not guilty of unpremeditated murder and assault in the death of a South Vietnamese Army deserter suspected of being a Viet Cong.

Spec. LaNasa was accused in the death last Sept. 5 of Don Van Man, a Vietnamese who was captured by a 9th Infantry Division unit in the Mekong Delta.

The defense conceded that the defendant had shot the prisoner but contended that he was unable to see anything improper in the order issued to him by the platoon leader to shoot the man. The platoon leader, 1st Lt. James B. Duffy, 23, was convicted in a court-martial last March of involuntary manslaughter and is serving a six-month sentence.

**Capt. Medina's Case Postponed for Week**

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15 (AP).—The U.S. Army announced today that a preliminary investigation into murder charges against Capt. Ernest Medina stemming from the alleged massacre at My Lai has been postponed one week.

Capt. Medina, who commanded the company which was at My Lai, Vietnam, on the date of the alleged indiscriminate killings of civilians, was to have gone before the investigating officer tomorrow. The new date for the military version of a grand jury proceeding is July 23 at Fort McPherson, Ga.

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Italian Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti leaving meeting yesterday.

Viet Cong Said To Use Aerial Bombs on Land

SAIGON, July 15 (UPI).—Viet Cong guerrillas Saturday night lobbed an American-made 250-pound aerial bomb into Phu Lao, a small South Vietnamese hamlet, killing eight civilians and left army officers here wondering how they did it.

The bomb apparently had been dropped by an American or South Vietnamese plane and recovered by the guerrillas after it failed to explode.

An American officer in Da Nang—17 miles north of Phu Lao—told Reuters that the Viet Cong had developed this method of using unexploded heavy bombs.

The guerrillas move the bomb near their target and prop it up on a mound of earth or a stand. Explosives are then packed around and behind it, and detonated to hurl the bomb up to about 300 yards.

This may have been the method used to hit Phu Lao, where 18 other civilians were wounded, 15 homes destroyed and 20 houses badly damaged.

After Soviet Appointments Peking Reportedly Names New Ambassador to Moscow

MOSCOW, July 15 (UPI).—China has named Liu Hsien-chuan, a deputy foreign minister, as its new ambassador to Moscow, Soviet and Western sources said today.

This balances the Soviet nomination of Vladimir I. Stepanov as ambassador to Peking. The Chinese were reported to have agreed to receive Mr. Stepanov two weeks ago, after withholding agreement without rejecting him outright for more than two months.

The sources said they assumed that formal Soviet agreement on Mr. Liu would be a routine matter, despite the Chinese delay on Mr. Stepanov.

The two countries have had no ambassadors since 1960. They have since been represented by chargé d'affaires.

The Russians have pressed for the resumption of ambassadorial relations at least since last September, when Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin met Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai in Peking. They regard the naming of ambassadors as a small but necessary step toward normalization of relations, according to the sources.

Other Soviet sources were said to have reported that Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev would be named to succeed First Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir V. Kuznetsov as chief of the Soviet delegation to the border talks in Peking.

Mr. Kuznetsov returned here June 29 and is reported to be ill. The talks, which began last October, appear to be stalemated.

There was no reliable confirmation of Mr. Ilyichev's nomination, but the naming of a new delegation chief would demonstrate Soviet determination to press ahead with the talks as a path toward normalization. He does the two-month-old Soviet silence in the protracted talks between Peking and Moscow.

Liu Was Criticized

All that is known about Mr. Liu here is that he was "criticized as deputy foreign minister during the Cultural Revolution in China."

Some sources speak of him as having been purged then and restored to his post in the rehabilitation of pragmatic civil servants often identified with Chou En-lai. He appeared in public in his official capacity as recently as May, however, while other deputy foreign ministers have not been heard of since 1968 and 1969.

Mr. Stepanov was chairman of the Central Committee section on legislation and propaganda until last April, when he was demoted. Most of his party career has been in legislative work. He was not re-elected to the new Supreme Soviet last month, which suggests that he may also lose his seat on the Central Committee at the party congress now scheduled for March, 1971.

Mr. Ilyichev also made his party career as a propagandist and ideologist. He was editor in chief of Izvestia, years ago and later of Pravda. From 1961 to 1965 he was party secretary in charge of agit-prop. He wrote an anti-Chinese book, "Conversations on Political Topics," which was published in January, 1964.

U.S. Called Legally Liable For Some Con Son Inmates

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI).—Under the 1948 Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war, they said there is no one provision in the treaty that would bind the U.S. in this way, but that the obligation flows from a reasonable interpretation of the convention as a whole.

Other officials made the point that the U.S. feels a broad moral responsibility for all detainees in Vietnam—prisoners of war or civilians apprehended by American or South Vietnamese.

Another 1948 Geneva Convention provision, dealing with prisoners of war, specifically gives the country that takes a prisoner residual responsibility for his humane treatment if it transfers him to the authority of another country.

Young African Carried Bodily From Youth Peace Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, July 15 (UPI).—An African screaming protest, was carried bodily from the World Youth Assembly's Peace Commission today.

While discussion on international development, education and environment continued, the well-organized Communists and their followers again controlled the peace group.

Western participants dropped plans to break away from the Youth Assembly, organized as part of the 25th UN anniversary celebration, and hold a rump session. Leaders of the potential break-away group said they feared they would be labelled extreme rightists because they protested the Peace Commission's votes to deny the floor to South Vietnam, Nationalist China and South Korea.

Pavaz, a Palestinian refugee, tried for ten minutes to give the floor to South Korean Myung Soo Kwak, but the Korean was drowned out by hoots, jeers and table pounding whenever he tried to talk.

Eventually, Mr. Pavaz yielded, despite a ruling by the full Youth Assembly that all registered participants should be heard. Mr. Pavaz then called for a vote, which denied Mr. Kwak the right to speak.

Later as Algerian Amar Fontanis started to discuss the Portuguese African colony of Angola, Paul Touba, representing the Angolan National Liberation Front, shouted his protest. As the delegates resumed their catcalls and table-pounding, the chairman repeatedly told Mr. Touba, shouting protests across the room, to sit down.

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Swiss Eliminate Corsair as Choice For New Fighter

BERN, July 15 (AP).—The Swiss government today virtually threw out the American Corsair A-7 jet fighter as a choice for a new combat aircraft to modernize the country's air force of 300 planes.

Instead, the seven-man collective government, the Federal Council, instructed the Military Department (ministry) to submit alternative proposals from four other models—the Italian Fiat G-91Y, Sweden's Saab-105, the Skyhawk A-4 of the United States and the French Mirage Milan.

An announcement following today's cabinet meeting, the last in a series of discussions and hearings on the subject, said the government asked the Military Department to present its new proposals before the end of this year.

The cabinet had weighed the Corsair model following the advice of the Military Department, which selected it as the aircraft best suited for Switzerland. The Corsair A-7 had caused a wave of criticism in parliament, the plane being by far the most expensive of the models that had been under consideration.

The government has earmarked \$202 million for the new planes it had hoped to acquire by 1975.

Regional Alliances a Sore Point

Inter-Party Feuds Threaten Andreotti's Cabinet Efforts

ROME, July 15 (Reuters).—A fresh outbreak of inter-party feuding today threatened the



## Inter-Party Measure

### Votes in House Proxies Banned

David L. Lyons

P. If the ban on proxy voting, adopted 71 to 54, is kept in the bill, it would mean a major change in the way the House operates. Members would be forced to go to committee meetings to debate issues and vote in person, rather than giving another member authority to cast their votes.

The House now has no rule on proxies. Each committee makes its own. Some permit unlimited use. Chairman Carl Albert, D., of the House Education and Labor Committee has had, since the opening of this Congress in January, 1969, authority to cast the vote of the absent New York Democrat Rep. Adam Clayton Powell as Rep. Perkins thinks Mr. Powell would want it cast.

It is common practice in many committees for a bare majority to be present but for all members to be recorded as members on opening sides show up with a pocketful of proxy slips.

The bill as reported would have banned permanent proxy authority, but would have permitted proxy voting on a specified bill.

#### Total Ban

Rep. Fred Schwengel, R., Iowa, proposed the total ban on proxies. He noted that proxy voting is forbidden on the House floor and said it was even more important that members should vote in person in committee where the basic legislative work is done. Democratic Rep. Sam Gibbons, of Florida, argued for the limited proxy vote provided by the bill, so that members who had attended hearings but were ill or necessarily absent when the committee voted could cast their votes.

Republicans generally voted to end proxy voting. Many Democrats, including those with high absentee records, voted for proxies. The attempt to open up committee meetings brought to a halt by the vote on proxies, it would slow down, disrupt and otherwise interfere with their efforts to write legislation.

The proposal by Democratic Rep. William D. Hathaway, of Maine, would have required that all committee and subcommittee meetings be public unless the committee voted at the beginning of each daily session, in public and with a majority of its members present, to close the meeting.

The bill, as reported, provides that all committee hearings and voting meetings should be public unless the committee votes to close them. But a committee could adopt a rule at the beginning of each Congress that its voting sessions be closed.



Black Panther leader David Hilliard, who retorted to FBI report.

### Calling Hoover 'Homicidal'

## Panther Chief Blasts FBI Report

BERKELEY, Calif., July 15 (AP).—David Hilliard, Black Panther chief of staff, has denied a report by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that Black Panthers can be blamed for much of the "terrorism" that swept U.S. cities and campuses last year.

Calling Mr. Hoover "a homicidal agent for the war and menace Richard Nixon," Mr. Hilliard said, "What Hoover calls terrorism, we

call self-defense. This is part of a concerted effort to unleash fascist terror against the people of the U.S."

Mr. Hoover, in a report on FBI activities in the fiscal year ended June 30, said the Black Panther party, despite "a record of hate and violence," continues to receive donations from prominent white Americans.

Mr. Hilliard said in a statement

that the Panthers had, "for the most part," received financial support from "Jewish people in New York."

"I think Hoover's statement is geared toward whipping up anti-Semitic feelings toward the Black Panthers," Mr. Hilliard added.

The Panther chief goes on trial in San Francisco Aug. 3 on charges of making threats against the President in a park speech Nov. 15.

#### Demonstration at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15 (AP).—Sympathizers demonstrated outside the court as testimony began yesterday in the trial of one of the eight Black Panthers charged with killing another party member.

The defendant, Lonnie McLucas, 24, is charged with kidnapping resulting in the death of Alex Rackley of New York City. Rackley, the police say, was suspected by party members of being an informer. His body was found in a river at Middletown, Conn., on May 21, 1969.

Others scheduled to be tried later include Bobby G. Seal, a co-founder and national chairman of the party.

The demonstrators—mostly white—gathered across the street from the courtroom building today.

As the trial opened, state policeman George J. Hise told the jury of nine whites and three blacks that among the articles turned over to the FBI after Rackley's body was found were "wire that was found around the victim's neck," adhesive tape from both wrists and fibers resembling clothing from the victim's neck.

The police have claimed that Rackley was brought to New Haven from New York City, tortured in an effort to make him confess he was an informer, and was bound and taken to Middletown to be shot.

The Panther party has maintained that Rackley was a member in good standing. Some Panther spokesmen have charged that Rackley was killed by "police agents."

### A Mailers' Strike May Shut Down N.Y. Times, News

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—New York Mailers' Union No. 6 announced yesterday that its 500 members at the Daily News would strike that paper at 12:01 a.m. Friday because their contract negotiations had reached an impasse.

The New York Times, which has also been negotiating with the mailers, said it would suspend publication if the mailers struck the News. It said the economic settlement involved was common to both papers.

In an effort to head off the threatened strike, Theodore W. Kheel, chief mediator in the dispute, summoned the publishers of the city's four major dailies and the mailers to resume 8-month-old contract negotiations at 4 p.m. today.

The mailers count, bundle and tie the papers as they come off the conveyors leading from the presses. This operation is preliminary to delivery of the copies to readers.

Similar negotiations with the mailers have been under way at the New York Post and the Sun Island Press Management spokesmen at those two dailies said they had not yet decided whether they would also shut down if the News were struck.

### Abrams Quits Hospital

SAIGON, July 15 (UPI).—Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in South Vietnam, was released from hospital in Japan today after an operation for removal of his gall bladder July 3. He will go on indefinite leave before returning to Saigon, spokesmen said.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, author of the clean-air law, has said the law gives NAPCA authority to test at the factory. Yesterday, however, Mr. Middleton said the judgment by counsel in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was that new legislation is required.

### House Studies Two New Laws Against Growing Bomb Wave

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The House took up two measures designed to combat terrorist bombings today, as the government released figures showing that there were nearly 41,000 bombings and bomb threats in the United States from Jan. 1, 1969 to April 15, 1970.

A House Judiciary subcommittee opened hearings on bills that would impose the death penalty for certain bombings and broaden other penalties already on the books and regulate the explosives industry.

In addition, Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson, who testified

in favor of the measures, said the administration next week would send another bill dealing with bombings to the Congress.

Across Capitol Hill, a Senate investigating subcommittee opened hearings on terrorist acts with a Treasury Department survey showing that 43 persons have been killed and 397 injured by home-made bombs since January, 1968, and that the explosives and fires caused \$21.8 million in property damage.

Assistant Treasury Secretary for Enforcement and Operations Eugene T. Rossides said the figures, which were compiled from police reports, are "extremely conservative." He added that they represent a tremendous increase over the number of such acts five years ago.

The assistant secretary said that Molotov cocktails are "chosen three-to-one over explosives" and that explosives present a greater hazard to the public and induce "greater terror and consternation among our people."

He urged that controls over availability of explosives be tightened.

Mr. Rossides said that in 64 percent of the reported cases the investigators were not able to determine who was responsible.

He said that of the remaining 36 percent, 56 percent were attributable to campus disturbances, 19 percent to "black extremists" and 14 percent to "white extremists." In addition, another 8 percent were attributed to criminal causes such as arson for insurance, 2 percent to labor disputes and 1 percent to "religious difficulties."

Mr. Rossides said the extremists included both those on the left and those on the right and that campus unrest included the activities of campus hangers-on.

Though the figures were not broken down to show who was to blame for the threats and who for the actual bombings, the assistant secretary said that "the figures do graphically reveal that terrorist acts of violence and anarchy by bombing have reached menacing proportions in our country."

The survey, conducted by the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service, showed that from January, 1969, to April, 1970, there were 3,355 reports of fire bombings, 978 cases of explosive bombings, 1,475 attempts where bombs did not go off and 35,128 bomb threats.

#### Federal Agency Discloses

### Car Pollution Doubles Permissible Level

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, July 15 (WP).—Federal investigators, using sophisticated new techniques to measure automotive pollution, said yesterday that cars now certified as meeting government standards actually are failing them dramatically.

In fact, according to the National Air Pollution Control Administration, the cars are emitting twice as much carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons as they are supposed to do.

The explanation lies in the difference between the new and existing testing procedures. The cars that fall under the new methods pass under the old ones. The disclosure is expected to aggravate a continuing controversy about the efficacy of clean-air systems that cost new-car buyers \$50 each and that have drawn bitter criticism from Capitol Hill and consumer advocates.

NAPCA Commissioner John T. Middleton announced at a press conference that the agency is formally proposing that the new test procedures take effect starting with the 1972 model cars.

If the procedures are adopted as planned, the 1972 cars will be the first to meet the goals set for the 1970 models.

Under current regulations, the 1970 vehicles theoretically must be equipped to reduce hydrocarbons 80 percent and carbon monoxide 60 percent, as compared with emissions from pre-1970 cars lacking control systems.

Finely tuned prototypes actually accomplished these reductions, as measured by the existing test procedures, but under the new procedures, the reduction in hydrocarbons was 60 percent, or 11 percentage points less, than the requirement, and in carbon monoxide 40 percent, or nine percentage points less.

The differences were more

### House Group Asks Data on Guest Orators

Security Unit Wants To Know Size of Fee

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, July 15 (WP).—The House Internal Security Committee has sent letters to 179 colleges and universities, asking them to list all their guest speakers for the last two years, how much the speakers were paid and by whom.

The letters, which were sent out several weeks ago, were brought to light yesterday by Rep. Louis Stokes, D., Ohio, who called them "a direct encroachment on academic freedom."

A committee spokesman said they were just the reverse: that the whole exercise was voluntary and the letters had been phrased deliberately to avoid "an investigative aura or demand."

The letters were intended, the spokesman said, to find out whether "speaking is a source of finance" for groups the committee has been investigating. Among the groups, he said, are the Black Panthers, Students for a Democratic Society and the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Letters were sent to three schools in each of the 50 states, "plus anywhere we read newspaper articles of revolutionary speakers," he said. Such universities as Yale and Berkeley were sent the inquiries. Berkeley said it had sent in its reply on Monday.

John F. Morse, spokesman for the American Council on Education, said he had received calls from 20 or 25 schools in the last ten days, most of them complaining about the difficulty of compiling the information, a few raising questions about "academic freedom."

Mr. Morse met yesterday with Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D., Mo., the committee chairman, and said afterward, "I did not feel Ichord's attitude was in any way a witch-hunting attitude."

Mr. Morse noted that universities are already required to report to the Internal Revenue Service all honoraria in excess of \$600.

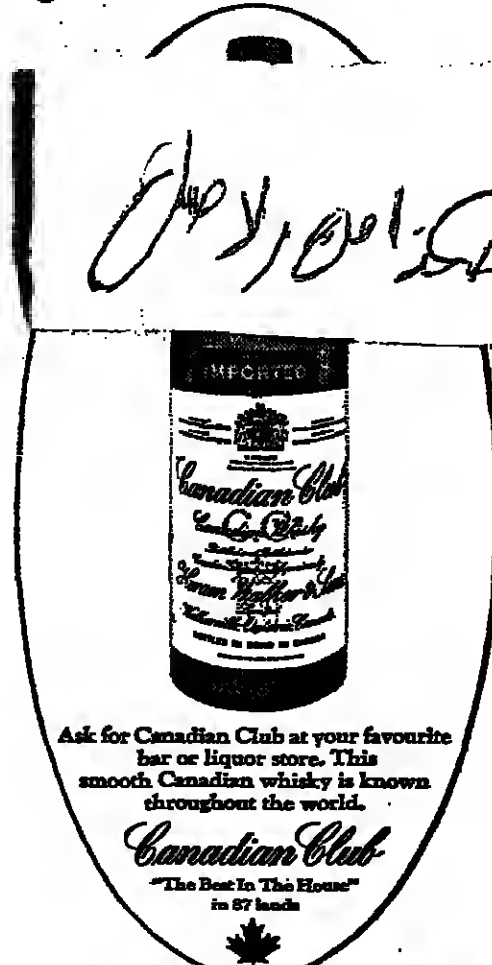
But Rep. Stokes, who is a member of the committee, notified Case Western Reserve University in his home town of Cleveland that it could ignore the letter "with impunity."

The Internal Security Committee is the successor to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

#### Bomb at N.Y. Bank

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP).—A pipe bomb exploded in front of a branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City's East Village section early today, shattering its glass doors and breaking nearby windows. There were no injuries.

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# Israeli Jets Pound Targets Along Canal and in Jordan

CAIRO, July 15 (UPI)—The Israeli Air Force struck into Jordan today in reprisal for Arab attacks and kept up its battering of Egypt's Suez Canal Zone.

Planes returned safely from strikes, a military spokesman said.

In their third raid into Jordan today, Israeli jets for an attack on terrorist objectives engaged in active anti-air activities against the settlements, the spokesman said.

Jets targets lay beneath and ahead of Israeli's Valley, where the frontier of Jordan and Israel came under mortar fire from a again last night.

The Suez Canal Zone, hit Egyptian positions that included Egyptian enclaves in the northern and southern sectors of the Suez zone, the spokesman said.

There was no indication whether the targets of the raids also included the new Russian-Egyptian surface-to-air missile system on the western edge of the Canal Zone.

After morning and afternoon strikes in the northern and southern Canal Zone sectors, Israeli jets returned to attack military targets in the southern sector in the afternoon, a military spokesman said. Among the targets were fortifications, bunkers and artillery emplacements, he said.

Meanwhile, Israeli Army patrols killed two Arab guerrillas and captured three others in two separate clashes today, military spokesmen said.

The two guerrillas died and one Israeli soldier was wounded in a firefight north of the Banias River, close to the Lebanese frontier in the rugged foothills of Mount Hermon, spokesmen said.

In the other clash, the Israelis captured three guerrillas, one of them wounded, in a firefight near Hebron, on the occupied West Bank, spokesmen said.

The guerrillas were identified as members of al-Fatah. They had taken part in a series of attacks and sabotage incidents over the past year, the spokesman said.

Earlier a military spokesman said one Israeli soldier was killed and two more wounded when their vehicle hit a mine near Tel Aviv in the occupied northern Sinai.

## Dobrynin Sees Rogers to Push Security Pact

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin met yesterday with Secretary of State William P. Rogers to discuss the Warsaw Pact's call for European security conference.

Dobrynin, who asked for a meeting, was reported to have presented the statement issued by the pact's foreign ministers after their recent Budapest meeting, a copy of which already had been given to the American ambassador in Hungary. A Western use to the Budapest statement is not expected until the ministers meet in Brussels.

Budapest statement spoke of a possibility of a reduction of forces in Europe and considered an answer to an NATO ministerial meeting in London, which proposed a mutual reduction of East-West forces.

## Jewish Head Lauds Nixon's Mideast Stand

NEW YORK, July 15 (UPI)—President Nixon has been praised by the chairman of major Jewish Organizations for "no ground for misapprehension to a potential aggressor" in the Middle East.

Sam A. Wexler, president of Jewish group, expressed in a letter to the White House "deep appreciation" for the President's "right analysis" of the Middle East in his television interview on July 14.

## 39th Session at UN On Israel-Arab Clash

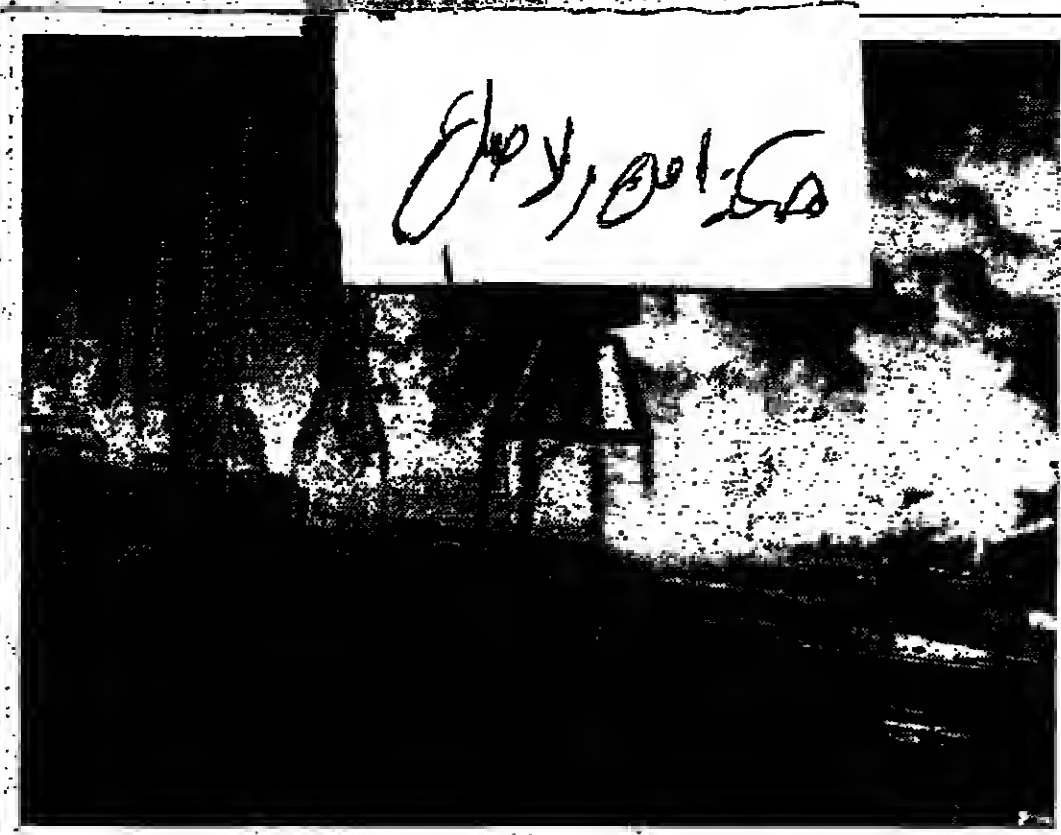
UNITED NATIONS, July 15 (AP)—The Big Four chief UN delegates today held their 39th meeting in 15 months on how to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A British delegation spokesman said they would meet again Aug. 5 and that their deputies meanwhile would keep trying to finish a memorandum on their progress to date.

The meeting, lasting 2 1/4 hours, was in the apartment of the acting British chief delegate, Ambassador Frederick A. Warner.

## U.K. Fills UN Post

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Sir Colin Crowe, now high commissioner to Canada, has been appointed Britain's new chief delegate at the United Nations. Officials said the assignment of a diplomat instead of a minister denotes no lessening of regard for the world body. The post previously was filled by Lord Caradon, a minister of state for foreign affairs in the Wilson cabinet.



**WATERFRONT FIRE**—Two warehouses in the harbor at Hamburg, Germany, were destroyed early yesterday by a fire of undetermined origin. No injuries were reported, but firemen had to rescue four warehouse workers from the burning buildings. Four ships unloading cargo in the area were towed to safety by tugboats. A preliminary estimate put the damage caused by the blaze at about \$500,000.

## Eban Reiterates Acceptance Of UN's Mideast Resolution

By Stephen Klaidman

JERUSALEM, July 15 (UPI)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban reiterated today Israel's acceptance of the UN Security Council's Nov. 22, 1947, Middle East peace resolution. But he said there is no more sense in using the word "withdrawal" (from occupied territories) than in "drawing maps" before negotiating secure and recognized borders.

Mr. Eban was responding to questions in the Knesset (parliament) raised by his foreign-policy speech Monday. The foreign minister expressed pleasure at the reception his remarks received abroad but commented that his countrymen were far more critical.

Observers here noted that Mr. Eban did not mention the Security Council resolution in the Monday speech and, as expected, he referred to it today to quell the criticism. He referred to public statements by Israeli officials, including Prime Minister Golda Meir in her May 30 speech, accepting the resolution.

Acceptance of the resolution, however, is viewed in some circles

as inconsequential, since Israel and the Arab countries have entirely different understandings of the document. As far as Israel is concerned, the resolution is a basis for negotiations to be conducted between the parties with the assistance of United Nations special representative Gunnar Jarring. Its withdrawal provision is considered another point for discussion in pursuit of "secure and recognized borders."

Pressure for flexibility. The Arab countries and the Soviet Union view the resolution, and especially the withdrawal clause, as a condition for a settlement.

Nonetheless, there has been pressure put on the Israeli government, by the United States, European countries and internal elements, to appear more flexible in its public position.

Mr. Eban's speech Monday, in which he proposed informal preliminary talks with the Arab nations, is being promoted as part of a peace offensive here. Attention is also called to the fact that Mrs. Meir has offered secret talks to Israel's Arab adversaries.

## Two Ex-Cabinet Ministers Reportedly Indicted in Spain

By Richard Eder

MADRID, July 15 (UPI)—Spain's Supreme Court has voted to indict two dismissed cabinet ministers in a financial scandal and has asked parliament to lift the immunity of the head of the Bank of Spain so that he too may be prosecuted, reliable source disclosed today.

Observers inside and outside the government agree that the scandal, involving export funds, has grown to a point where it seriously threatens the survival of the present cabinet.

Government spokesmen would not confirm the indictment report today, but they did not deny it. Officials said there can be no comment until formal notification of the court's action has been given. Spanish newspaper editors were warned last night not to print news of the indictments pending an official announcement, possibly in the next two or three days.

The two men under indictment for what amounts to negligent handling of public funds are Juan Jose Espinosa San Martin, former Minister of Finance, and Faustino Garcia-Monco, former Minister of Commerce. The head of the official Bank of Spain is Mariano Navarro Rubio, who also sits in parliament and is thereby immune to prosecution.

The three men were named in connection with the so-called Matesa scandal, in which a number of their subordinates have already been indicted.

### \$140 Million Credit

According to a parliamentary investigation, approximately \$140 million in official credits was given to Matesa, a loan-manufacturing company, to finance exports that in large part turned out to be imaginary.

The net financial loss to the government has been estimated at \$55 million. A parliamentary investigation group charged that the Ministries of Finance and Commerce and the Bank of Spain were negligent in allowing the credits to be granted.

The political impact of the Matesa case has been growing steadily, and the indictment, believed to be the first of such seriousness in the 31 years of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's rule, are expected to intensify it further. All three men are associated with the Catholic lay organization Opus Dei and with a political faction, sometimes known as the Technocrats, in which Opus Dei members are prominent.

Although a reshuffling of the cabinet last fall cost Mr. Espinosa and Mr. Garcia-Monco their jobs, it gave their faction a commanding position in the cabinet.

Since then, Falangist and con-

servative Christian Democratic factions in the regime—which lost ground in the cabinet shift—have engaged in a political offensive against the present administration, with the Matesa affair as their major vehicle. The Falange, a national organization nominally headed by Gen. Franco, is the only legal political party in the country.

In the Cortes, or parliament, which has little direct power but acts as an important sounding board for political shifts within the regime, the talk for the last few days has been that the present cabinet will not be able to survive.

For one thing, indictment of two former ministers for actions taken when they were in the cabinet reflects politically on other members of the old cabinet who hold posts in the present one. These include some of the most important members of the government: Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco, Planning Minister Laureano Lopez Roda and Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo.

A group of Falangist deputies has already begun to demand the resignations of these men and the appointment of an entirely new cabinet. Even more serious, the Supreme Court—almost all of whose 69 judges met in plenary session yesterday to vote the indictments—announced that it will continue its investigation, giving impetus to speculation about future indictments of one or more ministers now in office.

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10:45 a.m. SANTA EULALIA, Hotel Eurobuilding

12:00 Noon PEDRO ROVIRA, Hotel Eurobuilding

5:00 p.m. VILLAHIERRO, Jorge Juan, 32

6:30 p.m. ELIO BERHANYER, Ayala, 124

Saturday, July 18

9:30 a.m. HERRERA Y OLLERO, Almirante, 9

11:00 a.m. LINO, Plaza de Santa Bárbara, 3

12:30 p.m. MARBEL JR., Avenida de Nazaret, 1

5:00 p.m. PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, Alcalá, 54

6:30 p.m. PERTEGAZ, Matias Montero, 8

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## Infernal Combustion

Sir Winston Churchill, in what was probably an intended slip of the tongue, once referred in a public speech to the "infernal combustion engine." That device is now under a degree of fire that may afford some consolation to the directors of the Penn-Central Railroad, bankrupted, among other causes, by the competition of the automobile.

The American car, in fact, is attacked on at least two fronts. One is the highway death rate, which has at least impelled a few students—very few—to burn their driving licenses rather than their draft cards. It has also inspired the federal government to a series of safety regulations which may reach a kind of culmination if Douglas Toms, the administration's auto-safety chieftain, has his way in the compulsory introduction of automatically inflatable air bags which, on impact with another vehicle or fixed object, would cushion the passengers against injury.

More fundamental is the drive, now backed by the United Auto Workers themselves, on the automobile's means of propulsion, because of the pollutants it casts into the atmosphere. Much experimentation is under way—with fuels and with engines—to temper the fouling effects of exhausts, while at the same time trying to avoid too much fouling of the engines themselves. Similar experimentation, with electric and steam power, is endeavoring to get to the roots of the matter.

It is popular, of course, to blame the auto-

mobile manufacturers for failing to introduce safety factors on their own initiative, and the government for failing to force them to do so. This assumes that the vast expansion in the number of cars on the road is one of the evils of a consumer economy. But this is only partly true. The encouragement given automobile transport came from all segments of the community. The introduction of mass-produced cars was hailed as a triumph of democratic capitalism by making quick transportation available to virtually everyone, and it did effect a revolution in habits and even in morals. But like so many panaceas, including a large number of "wonder drugs," possible side effects were ignored until experience had made it impossible to do so. Then, of course, a clamor arose for dramatic solutions.

In the case of the automobile, these solutions must be, and are being, sought. But they are neither easy nor cheap to achieve. Moreover, care must be taken not to lose the good the internal combustion engine has accomplished. It is easy enough, for example, to think nostalgically of some surrey with a fringe on top, clop-clopping down a shaded by-road, and contrast it with the lethal stream of traffic on a freeway. But as a Bermudian once remarked, when a visitor condescended with him on the substitution of the car for the carriage on the island's coral-lined lanes, the horse economy wasn't all that good. "We needed a lot of them," he said, "and they drew flies."

## Mr. Brezhnev's Wrong Guess

Early this month Leonid I. Brezhnev told the Soviet Communist party Central Committee that "the year 1970 will be memorable for our party and the entire Soviet people because this year there will take place the 24th congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union." Preparations for the congress, he confidently predicted, "will call forth a new expansion of the political and labor activity of the Communists, of the entire Soviet people." He spoke of the decision to hold the 24th congress this year as an accomplished fact. Then, less than two weeks after Mr. Brezhnev's speech, the announcement came that the 24th congress will not be held until March of next year. Mr. Brezhnev had proved a poor prophet.

It is virtually unprecedented for the No. 1 leader of the Soviet Union to be thus publicly disavowed on a domestic issue, and so quickly. The possibility arises that Mr. Brezhnev presented a proposal to the Central Committee to hold the congress this year, and was defeated. If so, that would explain the rash of rumors that swept Moscow, immediately after the last Central Committee meeting that there would be sweeping changes in the Soviet leadership, and that Mr. Brezhnev himself was on the way out. Since the Communist party first secretary is now scheduled to deliver the main report to the congress next March,

those rumors appear exaggerated. Nevertheless, this curious combination of events does not raise Mr. Brezhnev's prestige.

It is not difficult to discern the troublesome issues on which there are deep splits in the Kremlin, splits that are the most likely explanation for the postponement of the congress. It can be taken for granted that after ruling the Soviet Union for nearly six difficult post-Khrushchev years, there are many tensions in the Politburo and even in the Central Committee. There must be bitter quarrels about personnel changes in the Politburo and the secretariat.

There are major economic choices to be made as the Soviet leadership is pinched by the inadequacy of its resources in trying to meet all its domestic needs as well as cope with the high cost of its war machine and of its foreign adventures. The continued insolubility of the problems behind the confrontation with China must provoke deep misgivings and serious difference of opinion, as must questions connected with relations with the United States.

On July 2, Mr. Brezhnev believed these problems were sufficiently under control to hold the party congress this year. It is thought-provoking that some superior power in Moscow has reached and imposed a different conclusion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## 'The Sludge of Unbridled Lies'

On Aug. 25, 1968, a handful of Russians demonstrated for two or three minutes in Red Square against Soviet aggression in Czechoslovakia before being arrested.

Natalia Gorbanevskaya, a young poetess, took part in the demonstration. She later explained in a letter to The New York Times: "We were able, even if briefly, to break through the sludge of unbridled lies and cowardly silence and thereby demonstrate that not all citizens of our country are in agreement with the violence carried out in the name of the Soviet people."

Madame Gorbanevskaya was later released, perhaps because she is the mother of two small children. Even earlier the secret police had attempted to confine her to an insane asylum—an attempt which failed when the examining physicians found her perfectly normal.

But the KGB—the committee on state

security—is persistent. Last December they arrested the poetess again, this time for a demonstration on the 90th anniversary of Stalin's birth. Now, they took no chances. Through the mechanism of a special KGB psychiatric institution, the Serbsky Psychiatric Institute in Moscow, Madame Gorbanevskaya has been subject to court action in absentia, and committed to a "special hospital."

As was feared, the rescue not long ago of the famous biologist Zhores Medvedev from a similar KGB attempt was an exceptional event. The plain truth is that the KGB is prepared to utilize any means to suppress voices of liberal dissent from the general public. "Political insanity" has apparently become so troublesome that a whole network of KGB pseudo-psychiatric facilities has been established to cope with it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### British Balance of Payments

The most serious, though less dramatic, element of the foreign trade equation is exports, not imports. We have no need to worry about the latter for as long as a deficit in visible trade continues to be covered by the handsome surpluses on "invisible" earnings. Last month probably saw the first slight overall deficit in the current account of the balance of payments for

many months. But as long as the visible trade deficit in future can be held to below \$40 million (\$96 million) a month there is no cause of panic, and no excuse for the government retreating any further from its pre-election commitments to growth policies. Stagnation will do nothing to help the trade balance. In the long run, low growth will only make industry increasingly import-dependent.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 16, 1895

**SOFIA**—Intense excitement has been caused here by what will probably prove a successful attempt to assassinate St.ambuloff, the Bulgarian Premier. Shortly after half-past eight tonight St.ambuloff left the Union Club to return home. He was attacked by four strange men, two of whom fired revolvers at him point blank, while the other two stabbed him with long daggers. There is very little hope of his surviving many hours.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 16, 1920

**LA PAZ**—The revolution here is entirely successful. Senor Saavedra has been named provisional chief of the government and is forming a cabinet. Senor Gutierrez, the deposed President, and his ministers have taken refuge in the United States legation. There has been very little fighting, the old government taking to flight as soon as the revolutionists began to bombard the presidential palace.



## 25 Years After Trinity

By Chalmers M. Roberts

**WASHINGTON**—J. Robert Oppenheimer thought of a fragment from the Hindu epic Bhagavad-Gita:

*If the radiance of a thousand suns were to burst at once into the sky,  
That would be like the splendor of the mighty one...  
I am become death,  
the shatterer of worlds.*

The day was July 16, 1945, exactly 25 years ago. The time was 5:29:45 a.m. in southwestern New Mexico about 60 miles northwest of Alamogordo. The code name was Trinity. It was the first explosion of a nuclear bomb.

The United States had spent \$2 billion to build the bomb, spurred into action by Albert Einstein's letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and by the accompanying fear that Adolf Hitler was working toward the same end. Oppenheimer is dead after falling victim to the hysteria of a later day that some how he was in league with the Russians. Major General Leslie R. Groves, who managed the Manhattan Project which built the bomb, died three days ago.

That dawn at Alamogordo the sky indeed lit up with the radiance of a thousand suns. The theoretical physicists were proved right. But the nation and the world were not to know about the bomb until a superfortress named Enola Gay dropped its successor, dubbed Little Boy, on Hiroshima on Aug. 6 and President Truman made the disclosure of what the government had been doing.

### News to Potsdam

Truman and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson were then at Potsdam for the conference with Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin. A top secret urgent cable to Stimson guardedly said: "Operated on this morning. Diagnosis not yet complete but results seem satisfactory and already exceed expectations." Stimson told Churchill that the test "has exceeded our expectations." When the President told Stalin that the United States had just exploded a weapon of unusual destructive force, Stalin replied: "I am glad to hear it and I hope you make good use of it against the Japanese." Churchill had been in on the secret; Stalin had not been told by his American allies in the war against Hitler.

Stalin was not unaware of the Manhattan Project. One of those officially present at Alamogordo that day, watching to see if the calculations were correct, was Klaus Fuchs. When he was arrested in February, 1950, Fuchs said that while he had worked at the Los Alamos laboratory near Alamogordo, on the bomb, "I did what I considered to be the worst I have done, namely to give information about the principle of the design of the plutonium bomb."

The previous September Truman had announced that the Soviet Union had exploded its first nuclear device. The atomic club now had two members.

Today the club has five members and despite the nuclear non-proliferation treaty the club membership is not yet closed. Japan, India, Israel, at least, are potential members and there may be others. Still, as Dean Rusk said when he wound up eight years as Secretary of State, it was indeed an accomplishment that no nuclear weapon had been used in anger since Hiroshima and Nagasaki back in 1945.

The primitive A-bomb of 1945, carried in a propeller-driven plane, long ago was supplanted by the colossal H-bomb carried first in jet bombers and now as well in intercontinental missiles able to fly from the territory of one superpower to the other in some 40 minutes. Indeed, the term "superpower" applied to the United States and the Soviet Union reflects their nuclear power above all else. The splitting of the atom has turned out to be neither as hopeful nor as dreadful as it seemed a quarter century ago. In military terms, the resulting nuclear war has created what Churchill called the "balance of terror" between the two antagonistic superpowers and their allies. Each in reality is nuclear-mutually assured destruction; the weapon is too terrible to use yet it is a diplomatic instrument of great force, as the 1952 Soviet-

American Cuban missile crisis showed.

In peaceful terms, the atom provides a new source of electrical energy but less than its proponents had hoped for now. And the Plowshare program has yet to dig its first harbor or produce its first new canal.

What President Kennedy in 1961 called the "nuclear sword of Damocles" still hangs over us all "by the slenderest threads, capable of being cut off at any moment by accident or miscalculation or by madness."

The one hopeful note is that Moscow and Washington both know this and are, at long last, today in Vienna, trying to find the first ways to curb the nuclear arms race. Who can say what will be written on the 50th anniversary of Trinity or whether there will be anyone to write it then?

## Bottoming Out

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON**—President Nixon may be in trouble with blacks, students, blue collar workers, the Near East, the Far East, the House, the Senate, and Chief Justice. But the biggest component in the total economy is a slight change in their buying habits can have tremendous impact.

Traditionally consumers spend about 84 to 85 percent of disposable income. But recently there has been an increased propensity to save. For reasons not clear to anybody, the amount of disposable income being spent has dropped to 83 percent.

Recently, however, there has been a drop in federal taxes and action to increase social security payments. The guess is that these developments will combine with the slowing of inflation to bring consumers back to the market in their usual force.

Additionally, there is the matter of housing. High interest payments offered by banks have drained funds away from the savings and loan institutions which finance much of the private housing market. In consequence, housing has been down, and in states and industries dependent upon housing—like example, lumber in Oregon—there has been severe economic difficulty.

But with more investors prepared to buy bonds, interest rates will be declining at least slightly. That will make money more easily available to savings and loan institutions. And that should stimulate a modest recovery in housing.

What this means is that the administration's basic plan for the economy seems to be working. Inflation has been gradually slowed. While unemployment has gone up to nearly 5 percent, the chances are that there will not be a severe recession. And that, of course, is good news for the administration.

But not all that good. For even though a severe recession is averted, the recovery looks to be very slight. There is only a slight lift—not a robust thrust forward—in sight for consumer spending and housing. When the election comes around, there will probably be considerable unemployment—perhaps at 5.5 percent.

Most important of all there is consumer spending. Since consumers receive about \$800 billion a year in income, they are by far the biggest component in the total economy. A slight change in their buying habits can have tremendous impact.

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## The Apartheid Policy: Myopia in Utopia

By Jim Hoagland

"The problem of the 20th century is the problem of the color line."—W.E.B. Du Bois, 1900.

**STELLENBOSCH**, South Africa—The coed smoothed her skirt, which hovered a modest inch above the knee, and smiled contentedly when asked if there was a student unrest here.

"No. We know that we cannot afford to be irresponsible. If we want to continue to survive, we must have discipline and authority."

In many ways, the youth of South Africa is moving into tomorrow occupying the positions their parents have staked out for today. Peaceful change may be as elusive for the next generation as it has proven for the one now in power. And, as one of the foremost students of South African affairs, Prof. Julius Levin has noted, "There is no revolution around the corner."

"In South Africa today, most people do still behave as if they felt that, with all its weaknesses, the country was a going concern. Only a small minority think otherwise, and even their actions commonly belie their fears."

In short, it appears that for the immediate future, white South Africans will continue to prove that an unjust society can be a workable one. But there also are long-term changes in the air. This white minority is constructing a grim, self-fulfilling prophecy of a bloody and chaotic black takeover that will devastate this rich country.

### Still Time

Neither prospect is as immutable as outsiders often pronounce. Revolt is usually unforeseen. More importantly, there is still time to turn the central proposition around—to make the workable society a just one. But there may not be the creative leadership, and national will, required to bring this about.

White South Africans are among the most judged people in the world. They invite judgment by their hostile insistence to outsiders that they have the answer to the racial problem, and that nobody else—especially America—does.

But the judgments, whether from friend or enemy of apartheid, are too often colored by the outside's own reason and problems, and too often show too little understanding of the complex South African situation.

Defining the problem is the first, and perhaps crucial, consideration. The actions, if not always the words, of the "authoritative" white rulers make it clear that they consider the problem to be separating white domination and protecting the interests of the 4 million-member white minority group that has its roots here and has done much to develop the country. They are willing to use efficient, ruthless and degrading methods to accomplish this.

For many others, it boils down to turning the country over to the

18 million Africans and other non-whites. As a black majority on black content, they must dominate the whites. This view holds violence if necessary.

Between the two extremes is the largely neglected, and more difficult, question of effecting an equitable sharing of economic, political and social rights to whites and blacks without doing damage to either group.

Perhaps, as the white leaders estimate, it is not possible because the vast disparities between the two groups. Perhaps, as blacks often contend, it would perpetuate much of the injustice that exists.

### Extremist Views

But the distressing thing about South Africa today is that so many people seem willing even to widen this center position reality, and grapple with the hard choices it presents.

The white regime justifies its apartheid solution of taking 80 percent of the land and almost all the white population, but also out of Africa not only as necessary for white survival, but also just and in the interest of the powerless Africans, who have nothing to say about the arrangement. This contention is false as white author Alan Paton has labeled it.

If South Africa's leaders persist in using this fiction to ignore the country's staggering problems, they can hardly expect the rest of the world to look realistically at the largely justifiable claims that this is much in white South Africa society worth preserving.

By continuing to ignore or distort cases like that of independent Kenya, where the rights of the white have been scrupulously protected, and by pretending that Congo of 1970 is the same as was in 1960, the white leaders of South Africa and their friends allies will block one of the most powerful forces for peaceful change in South Africa.

This is not to say that the Africa to the north is, or will be, free from upset and change. And it is not to minimize the real problems and potential that will arise from trying to bring a largely uneducated black mass into sophisticated economic and political systems.

It is to say that South Africa whites cannot have it both ways. They cannot boast of more than 2,000 college-educated Africans in the country, and then that Africans are not qualified to be a part of the nation's mainstream. They cannot continue to ignore the fact that W.E.B. Du Bois' prediction has, for better or worse, largely come true. Refusal to accept the damaging implications of their actions.

"Tyrannies based on race" may or may not be more evil than tyrannies, former British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart once served, but "at the present time the history of the world, they are infinitely more dangerous."

Many white South Africans will undoubtedly find such conclusions coming from an outsider presumptuous. Many of us probably would, if we were in their place.

### Observer's Risk

Generalizations are always unsatisfactory, and dangerous, and they do seem to be a little more justified here in the land of racial stereotyping and neat compartmentalization than perhaps in other places.

The people are a strange mixture of paternal generosity and empathy, smugness and insecurity. This beautiful land is Eden after the fall, but before the expulsion.

The overwhelming impression on this visitor is melancholy, despite the embassies of the past. There is in both black and white a Faulknerian sense of despair as they are saddled with this crushing burden in an otherwise Elysian setting.

For all they have done to themselves, and more importantly to his ideas, the white rulers have been unable to erase these words written by the country's greatest author, Alan Paton, and speak of a black character to a white in his play "Spendo":

"You are, whether you like it or not, your brother's keeper. You are bound together, for better or for worse."



## FASHION IN ITALY

## The Year of the Kimono

Eugenia Sheppard

July 15.—The Italian in openings have been like seeing "Madame" performed every

have a Japanese kimono close, hanging there, a bit of a trip to the

the year, believe it or not, wear it. Rush up your

the Milan who rates high with the world's wealthiest takes the road to the

her new collection. It away from the hard, these she has been mak-

into a much softer look. thing from a coat to a dress is cut like

except for the sleeves, was on one side. Big high look like turned-

rooms, are strictly the picked their way down way at the Grand Hotel

these-type suits with soles at least an inch have to hand it to

chion, though. When des on a look, she goes

way. The fabrics in action are magnificent last little detail is

out. Leather skirts to the Oriental tunics ped with tiny balls of

gold or enamel. They unscrewed and stuck in- haired if chopsticks

available. uble-Faced Fabrics Schion uses double-face

for almost all her s. They're the hardest with, so hard that they

ever turn up in ready- clothes, and they're et luxurious to touch,

of the daytime clothes ble-face cashmere and

for evening, they are heavy double-face satin or mat crepe.

Typical Mila Schion this season is a kimono evening coat in two shades of double-face pink

the dress uses the pale pink side of the fabric but has an enormous butterfly inlaid on one hip in the deeper tone.

Like everyone else in Rome, Mila Schion shows capes. Hers are very slim and close fitting under the rice paddy hats. Her

costs outline the kimono cut with broad or narrow fur bands, or else slip gently down one side. The collarless necklines

are filled in with little fabric ties attached to the back of the coat.

Mila Schion juggles colors with sleeveless tunics over dresses and sleeveless tunics with pants

suits. The whole collection is in porcelain blue, purple, white and lots of black.

She has a new cut for pants. Each leg is a triangle with the raised seams. The result falls gracefully even on figures not made for pants. A real switch

from Mila Schion's former hard-edge style are her black chifons, delicately tucked and

pleated, one with a black organza ruff of a collar inlaid with black lace.

Ultimate Elegance Her black double-face satin

dinner suits, made with the mat side out, are the ultimate in elegance whether they end in pants or skirts. In her suit—

just a jacket, bias-cut skirt and white turtleneck shirt—a woman could miss looking elegant in whatever country.

Famous for beads and sequins, Mila Schion has given them up this time. She prefers Japanese prints either abstract or a giant

Japanesque poppy on a black background. Federico Forquet is like the little girl with the curl, and this was one of the hottest seasons.

Forquet's daytime clothes were attractive, especially the ankle-length black coat. For some of his wools, he used ripe, rosy



Mila Schion's Oriental look: afternoon midi with coat and platter-sized hat.

Associated Press.

Carosa has had many private customers, including Mrs. George Zauderer and Mrs. Carter Burden, both passing through Rome.

Amanda Burden, ordered the midi coat with the coq feather collar and Audrey Zauderer picked the same thing in another color, along with black chifon in pleated tiers and several other costumes.

Amanda Burden chose a pleated white chifon. Carosa has Princess Caracola as owner, but her designer Tarkazi grew up on Seventh Avenue working for Jerry Silverman.

Her jewelry includes lots of antique-inspired animal rings, but her most delicate design comes straight from Florence where she was born. It's a copy of the old Etruscan nail, touched with navy blue enamel

which she has made into exquisite earrings, rings, bracelets and cufflinks.

She just put the last touches to the Valentino jewelry line, which is all enameled in unusual colors such as beige, brown and khaki.

Her customers had better check with each other before going to the same party wearing the same dog collar. Two of them are Sophia Loren and Lord Snowdon.

Spring and Lord and Taylor is about to open four of her boutiques in their New York, Washington, Fall Church, Va., and Boston stores. Cartier has ordered one of her prettiest

pieces—a gold baby deer powder box with sapphire-paved paws.

With the Italian shows almost over, the scores are being added up, and Tiziani, who was actually born in Texas, rates well among the smaller houses.

The collection has lots of those realistic coats and dresses that work well for reproduction. Tiziani's new designer is Guy

Douvier, whose clothes so many women liked when he designed for Christian Dior-New York.

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## Dining Out in Italy

## Simplest Dishes Can Be the Best

By Naomi Barry

ROME, July 15.—It is a truism that the simplest dishes are often the best, especially those which are nothing but savant combinations of uncooked ingredients. Of course, when no masquerade is possible, the raw materials have to be perfect.

The paradox is that only the most expensive restaurants as a rule serve these simple dishes whose basic cost is comparatively negligible. The Grand Hotel in Rome has a splendid restaurant, Le Rialto, which is just as popular with the public as with hotel guests.

One of their irresistible specialties is *bresaola*. It is an *hors-d'oeuvre* but if you like to eat lightly at a hot day it is a fine lunch all by itself. In the northern mountain region of Italy, it is the habit to air cure and dry beef. The method is somewhat the same as practiced over the hill to produce the more celebrated *viande des Grisons*. I find the Italian version superior to the Swiss.

The Grand, the *bresaola* is presented in slices so thin that they are almost transparent. Segments of grapefruit are arranged with the meat along with spicy leaves of a tart Roman salad called *rucola*. Over all goes a dressing of oil and lemon and a few grains of black pepper. The color combination—the dark red meat,

the yellow grapefruit and the green *rucola*—is as pleasing as the contrapuntal harmony of tastes.

Another simplicity, which the Grand has wisely not ignored, is the *carpaccio*, which consists of slices of sun-ripened tomatoes, chunks of mozzarella cheese, and leaves of fresh sweet basil all moistened with a dressing of oil and lemon and black pepper. There is no better way to enjoy an Italian tomato. Anybody can do it at home, but only the most sophisticated restaurants apparently are that considerate.

Harry's Bar in Venice is as fine an eating place as you can find in Italy. It has atmosphere, tradition, glamor and chefs who are famous for their creamy seafood risotto, grilled scampi and fresh *tagliarini*. The triumph of the cuisine, however, is a house invention of five years ago which requires no cooking at all.

The *filetto carpaccio* is nothing but the tenderest sirloin steak, sliced paper thin with a machine and served raw. The surface is streaked with a homemade mayonnaise to which a few drops of this and that have been introduced for added tang. Arrigo Cipriani, owner of Harry's Bar, is reticent about the composition of the mayonnaise although a clever palate

might be able to define what goes in it.

Despite the fact that the *carpaccio* could be prepared anywhere (it isn't though), an army of gourmets head loyally for Harry's and order it as a favorite meal with a mixed salad of lettuce, fennel, *rucola*, tomato and shreds of carrot.

## Queen's Designer

## Shows Midi Skirts

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—Hardy Amies, Queen Elizabeth's dressmaker, went midi in his autumn-winter preview today.

Amies's boutique collection was strong on boldly striped coats, midi and ankle length, worn over gently flared black trousers. Outstanding was a long check tweed coat, its fitted top falling into soft gathers behind the waist, again with black trousers.

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## The Accessories: Gladiator Sandals and Dog Collars

By Hebe Dorsey

July 15.—The main problem with long summer shoes, and the Rio with their fish for look, have already solved it. Hops are full of elegant, gladiator-type sandals, new leather strips criss-

the leg up to the knee. The real discovery this is a designer by the of Luciana Vittoriana, whose cut-out boots, come a status symbol, are being worn by all

gent ladies, such as plate Consuelo Crespi, of American Vogue, in her sister in law, the fortresses Luciana Pignatelli Sophia Loren. Jackie

is also ordered a couple through a Roman oriana's sandals are all

ade and far more ate than the crisscross you see in Rome bou-

You start by slipping a tongue between your ain toes, then fasten a strap over the foot. The

patterns which climb center up the leg to un-

be knee. Each diamond n has its own strap and e and the sandals take two

to put on. They are wonderfully cool, unlike then boots that are being in other capitals. are legs look ugly with



Consuelo Crespi in choker

mid skirt," Vittoriana said, "they need dressing up."

Vittoriana started doing those boots a year ago for Valentino but they didn't catch until this season. Now, to meet the demand she's doing them in a

wide variety—in brown, white, black or natural leather. For evening, she repeats them in gold, leather with pearl, tear

drops nestled onto each diamond pattern.

Relatively new on the fashion scene, Vittoriana started alone four years ago and to this day employs a total of three arti-

stans. From boots, she's branched to belts which are mostly wide suede cummerbunds with intricate metal work and fringed

fasteners. Dany Zarem, vice-president of Bonwit Teller, has bought a large sample selection to show his New York buyers.

The other strong status symbol in Rome is a leather dog collar or choker with a gold medal, hand hammer, with a zodiac sign, dangling from it. Chokers are fashion accessories what with necklines following the hemline

plunge. That particular choker is designed by Gioconda Crivelli, a half-Italian, half-American blonde beauty.

Gioconda started designing jewelry as a hobby, for herself. Her father and brother are both



Vittoriana's sandals.

doing this for fun, Gioconda did it for friends and now fun has become business as well. Her jewelry sells at Tiffany's and Cartier in New York and at Gucci in Rome.

She was in the States last spring and Lord and Taylor is about to open four of her boutiques in their New York, Washington, Fall Church, Va., and Boston stores. Cartier has ordered one of her prettiest

pieces—a gold baby deer powder box with sapphire-paved paws.

Her jewelry includes lots of antique-inspired animal rings, but her most delicate design comes straight from Florence where she was born. It's a copy of the old Etruscan nail, touched with navy blue enamel

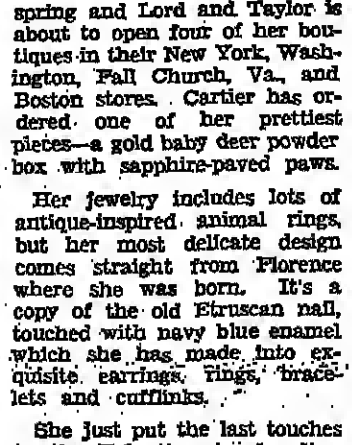
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"Authentic Zolotas jewelry, inspired by ancient Greek necklaces, bracelets and rings, can only be bought at my chrysotheques: 70 rue St. Honoré in Paris, 6 University Avenue in Athens, at the Athens Hilton, and on the island of Mykonos."

Ilias Lalacunis

Chrysotheques Zolotas. All my creations are 18 or 22 carat gold and cost between \$50 and \$500.

## WHERE TO STAY

<p><b>ARABIAN GULF STATES</b></p> <p><b>BAHRAIN</b></p> <p>HOTEL DELMON, an Inter-Continental Hotel, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 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3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3783, 3784, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3795, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3811, 3812, 3813, 3814, 3815, 3816, 3817, 3818, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3825, 3826, 3827, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3831, 3832, 3833, 3834, 3835, 3836, 3837, 3838, 3839, 3840, 3841, 3842, 3843, 3844, 3845, 3846, 3847, 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851, 3852, 3853, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3865, 3866, 3867, 3868, 3869, 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874, 3875, 3876, 3877, 3878, 3879, 3880, 3881, 3882, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3896, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3900, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3910, 3911, 3912, 3913, 3914, 3915, 3916, 3917, 3918, 3919, 3920, 3921, 3922, 3923, 3924, 3925, 3926, 3927, 3928, 3929, 3930, 3931, 3932, 3933, 3934, 3935, 3936, 3937, 3938, 3939, 3940, 3941, 3942, 3943, 3944, 3945, 3946, 3947, 3948, 3949, 3950, 3951, 3952, 3953, 3954, 3955, 3956, 3957, 3958, 3959, 3960, 3961, 3962, 3963, 3964, 3965, 3966, 3967, 3968, 3969, 3970, 3971, 3972, 3973, 3974, 3975, 3976, 3977, 3978, 3979, 3980, 3981, 3982, 3983, 3984, 3985, 3986, 3987, 3988, 3989, 3990, 3991, 3992, 3993, 3994, 3995, 3996, 3997, 3998, 3999, 4000, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, 4007, 4008, 4009, 4010, 4011, 4012, 4013, 4014, 4015, 4016, 4017, 4018, 4019, 4020, 4021, 4022, 4023, 4024, 4025, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4029, 4030, 4031, 4032, 4033, 4034, 4035, 4036, 4037, 4038, 4039, 4040, 4041, 4042, 4043, 4044, 4045, 4046, 4047, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4051, 4052, 4053, 4054, 4055, 4056, 4057, 4058, 4059, 4060, 4061, 4062, 4063, 4064, 4065, 4066, 4067, 4068, 4069, 4070, 4071, 4072, 4073, 4074, 4075, 4076, 4077, 4078, 4079, 4080, 4081, 4082, 4083, 4084, 4085, 4086, 4087, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4091, 4092, 4093, 4094, 4095, 4096, 4097, 4098, 4099, 4100, 4101, 4102, 4103, 4104, 4105, 4106, 4107, 4108, 4109, 4110, 4111, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4115, 4116, 4117, 4118, 4119, 4120, 4121, 4122, 4123, 4124, 4125, 4126, 4127, 4128, 4129, 4130, 4131, 4132, 4133, 4134, 4135, 4136, 4137, 4138, 4139, 4140, 4141, 4142, 4143, 4144, 4145, 4146, 4147, 4148, 4149, 4150, 4151, 4152, 4153, 415</p>
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**West Germany Cuts Discount Rate**

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—West German central bank today reacted favorably to government's anti-inflationary move by lowering the discount rate 7 percent from 7.5 percent.

Council also lowered to 8 percent 0.5 percent the loan rate, which the central bank commercial banks on against securities.

Credit-easing measures ineffective yesterday, central bank council acted Bundesrat (upper house of

**K. Probes  
Peak of June  
Trade Results**

DON, June 15 (UPI)—The month is inching into the final days of the year, and officials figure that the foreign trade performance was peaked before yesterday and prompted market sales of British government bonds and quick price

Board of Trade, which is the inquiry, issues the at noon once a month and strict advance security over

stock market firm has concluded that government bonds sold ahead of the June trade when Britain had a \$51.1 billion (12.4 percent) deficit on

trade with the rest of the world.

Stock Exchange Councilman would not comment on a formal complaint about had been lodged.

What volume of bonds were advanced of the official statement of the June

and how many were purchased later in the day will take time to establish.

**K. Devaluation  
Possible, Warns  
Former Minister**

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—A British government minister today said that another devaluation of the pound sterling is necessary in the next 18 months unless certain trends are

Shawcross, former president of the government Board of Trade, told a business luncheon in present stagnation in our

and the unprecedented loss of which is now taking place in our time, or perhaps a year

again face the possibility of their devaluation.

Britain last devalued sterling in 1967. Since then it has up its first balance-of-payments surplus in eight years and

in surplus.

substantial Output Increase  
Planned by U.S. Steel Corp.

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT)—Steel Corp. announced yesterday that it would add substantially to its basic steel-making capacity

at Fairless Works, one of the company's major integrated mills, and that the project was not

yet, but industry sources said the project would include a 200-ton electric-arc furnace

in the second phase of the project, which would include a 200-ton electric-arc furnace

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**Bonn's Inflation  
Curbs Welcomed**

parliament) gave final passage to Bonn to the government's anti-inflationary package including a 10 percent refundable surtax on personal and corporate

taxes. Central bank president Karl Klagen reiterated at a news conference that the bank welcomed the government's steps to dampen the overheated economy.

But he said, today's council action did not represent a basic change in the central bank's tight-money policies. A fundamental

recognition, he said, would have to await the effects of the government's anti-inflationary program and appeals to labor and management to check the wage-price spiral.

Mr. Klagen said the credit-easing measures were designed to check the flood of foreign currency into West Germany and bring domestic rates closer into line with those on the Eurodollar market.

Last week, the central bank reported its foreign currency reserves rose by more than 1.7 billion marks (\$444 million) to 14.31 billion marks as a result of bank intervention to bolster the dollar, which hit the floor price of 3.53 marks.

Today's central bank council action came as a surprise since only yesterday the bank said in its monthly report that the current cyclical trend "shows no symptoms that would justify a relaxation of credit policies."

The council followed the recommendation of Economics Minister Karl Schiller, in easing its tight-money policies.

The bank council had raised the discount rate to the all-time high of 7.5 percent on March 5 after the government had decided to delay anti-inflationary measures.

The tax surcharge goes into effect Aug. 1 and ends June 30 next year. The money will be "frozen" until 1973, when it will be credited to tax bills to be paid that year.

Another anti-inflationary measure coupled with the surcharge was the suspension of business tax writeoffs on almost all capital investment for about seven months.

U.S., Britain and France  
Tie Up on Channel Tunnel

LONDON, July 15 (UPI)—Rival American, British and French banks are working on raising the money for the \$700 million Channel tunnel project to link Britain and France

have joined forces to work as a unit, the Channel Tunnel Co. said today.

Chairman Leo d'Erlanger told the company's annual meeting that the group today submitted joint proposals to the British and French governments for the finance and construction of the tunnel.

If the proposals were accepted this year the tunnel might be open in the late 1970's, Mr. d'Erlanger said.

Included in the new group are five British merchant banks as well as the Channel Tunnel Co. in which the state-owned British Railways owns a stake.

To finance a number of banks are led by Ciba Financiere de Sues, Cie de Navigation Ligne de France and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, together with the French state railways.

Details about the participation of U.S. investment banks will be announced at a later date.

The proposals cover the basis for financing the project, studies leading up to a final decision on whether to build the tunnel and arrangements for its construction. Building would take about five years, Mr. d'Erlanger said.

General Dynamics Is Sued;  
Item 'Grossly Understated'

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT)—A stockholder suit has been filed against General Dynamics Corp. today, charging that the company's annual and quarterly reports for 1969

at the same time, it was learned that an analysis of the company's figures prepared by certain associates of Henry Crown, the Chicago financier who recently returned to a directorship with the big defense contractor, in conjunction

with accountants and investment bankers—details their belief that General Dynamics lost \$12.1 million last year rather than the reported \$5.5 million profit.

The legal move was brought a week ago in federal district court in New York by Raymond Miller, who says that he bought stock in the aerospace, machine and natural resources company after May 1, 1969, when the first-quarter figures had been released. Mr. Miller's lawyer, Mordecai Rosenfeld, called it a class action filed on behalf of everyone who purchased General Dynamics stock after that date.

Grossly Understated  
In requesting damages for the class of stockholders affected, Mr. Miller contended that "the items of expense were grossly understated." And he charged that "included in the reported results of the corporation were items of income which did not properly represent income."

A spokesman for General Dynamics said: "There is absolutely no basis for the allegation in the complaint."

The chairman of the executive committee of the Consolidated Foods Corp. and a member of the Crown group of investors, was in Japan and unavailable for comment. But Leonard Sloane, chairman of Arthur Andersen and Co., said: "It's a good reflection of the fact that accounting principles can't be relied upon to protect public investors."

**Monsanto Sales Steady  
But Profits Fall 25%**

ST. LOUIS, July 15—Monsanto Co. sales in the second quarter were almost unchanged from the year-ago quarter, but profits slipped 25 percent, the chemical company reported today.

Second-quarter sales were \$523.4 million against \$523.7 million a year ago. Net income in the latest period totaled \$21.6 million, or 78 cents a share, compared with \$28.2 million, or \$1.06 a share, in the second quarter of 1969.

The bank council had raised the discount rate to the all-time high of 7.5 percent on March 5 after the government had decided to delay anti-inflationary measures.

The tax surcharge goes into effect Aug. 1 and ends June 30 next year. The money will be "frozen" until 1973, when it will be credited to tax bills to be paid that year.

Another anti-inflationary measure coupled with the surcharge was the suspension of business tax writeoffs on almost all capital investment for about seven months.

First-half sales totaled \$1,038 billion, up from last year's \$1,007 billion, or \$1.06 a share, compared with \$1.06 a share, in the second quarter of 1969.

But profits were off 18 percent at \$58.6 million from \$71.0 million earned in the first half of 1969. This was equal to \$1.58 a share for

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 553.7  
Profits (millions) 1.7  
Per Share 0.03

Second Quarter  
Revenue (millions) 523.4  
Profits (millions) 21.6  
Per Share 0.03

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**Analysts Encouraged by Earnings Reports****Wall Street Prices Rise in Slow Trading**

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After a slow and mixed start, prices moved upward until 1 p.m. eased slightly, and then mounted a new advance that left leading market indicators at their highest levels of the day at the close.

Brokers attributed the strength to renewed interest in blue-chip issues that apparently do not face any liquidity problems as well as some better-than-expected earnings reports by some old-line glamour issues such as IBM, Burroughs and Walt Disney.

The day's crop of second-quarter earnings reports was weighted toward the down side but some Wall Street sources suggested this had stimulated buying by institutional investors who had been waiting for the bad news to come out.

Testing Point Seen  
The Dow Jones Industrial average, a blue-chip barometer that mustered a small gain yesterday despite general market weakness, posted an advance of 8.63 today, closing at 711.82. That put it less than 10 points away from the June recovery high of 720.43 which technical analysts regard as a testing point for the upward move that began last week.

The upward move in prices was accompanied by an increase in volume, which rose to 8.86 million shares from the month-long low of 7.36 million shares yesterday. The turnover was hardly exciting, but, in the context of higher prices, provided some encouragement for bullish observers who believe the market's retreat early last week represented a bottoming-out point.

Price advances on the Big Board led declines by a margin of more than 2-to-1, as 837 stocks closed with gains and 412 showed losses. New highs for the year rose to nine from three a day earlier while new lows dipped to 50 from 59.

Du Pont paced the blue-chip issues with a gain of 3, to 122. In a press interview, the big chemical company's president said earnings for the second quarter would be down "a little" from last year's \$2.11 a share and "very close" to the \$1.53 a share posted in the first quarter.

Other large gainers among leading issues included United Aircraft, up 2 1/8 at 28 5/8; Marcor, up 2 5/8 at 43 3/4; Procter & Gamble, up 1 7/8 at 51 5/8; Eastman Kodak, up 1 5/8 at 66 1/4; and Sears, Roebuck, up 1 1/2 to 59. Westinghouse and American Can added a point each.

Honeywell Slips  
Honeywell, which has not yet reported second-quarter earnings, slipped 1/2 to 63 3/4. Among stocks helped by improved earnings reports were Burroughs, up 4 7/8 to 91 3/4; Walt Disney, up 4 3/8 to 122 3/4; North-west Industries, up 1 1/4 to 11 3/8; and Marion Laboratories, up 1 1/4 to 33 1/4.

CPC International gained 1 to 30 on earnings improvement news as did Kellogg, which rose 1 to 40 1/2. Even lower earnings failed to unsettle several issues although all had come down some in price in anticipation of the earnings reports. U.S. Plywood bounced back to gain 1 3/4 to 26 even though it reported lower second-quarter earnings.

The decline was accompanied by a sizable increase in total business sales. Thus, the key ratio of inventories to sales dropped from 1.80 in April to 1.58 in May. Inventory reduction is a classic feature of a business recession. In one other month this year, January, stocks were also reduced, in that case by \$240 million. The largest previous cut in inventories was \$530 million in March, 1961, toward the end of the 1960-61 recession.

Total business sales in May rose by \$710 million to \$105.53 billion. This occurred despite a decline of \$200 million in retail sales, with all figures seasonally adjusted. The grand total of inventories at the end of May was \$167.94 billion, down from \$168.21 billion in April.

The Fed noted that reductions in business output were widespread. Production of business and defense equipment materials declined further in June and were 8.5 percent below last autumn's peak. However, production of consumer goods "rose slightly," the Fed noted. Auto assemblies were up 4.5 percent, running at an annual rate of 8.4 million units.

Among materials, output of iron and steel showed little change for the month, but production of construction materials and most non-durable materials was down. Output of rubber products showed a recovery from the curtailed levels of May, the Fed said, due to the settlement of labor disputes.

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•

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
10	17 1/4	18	+ 1/4	
17 1/2	11	11	- 1/2	
32 1/2	31	32 1/2	+ 1/2	
25 1/4	25	25 1/4	+ 1/4	
26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2		
17 1/2	18	+ 1/2		
9	8 3/4	9	+ 1/4	
20 1/4	20	20 1/4	+ 1/4	
30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2		
31	30 1/2	- 1/2		

20 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
10 1/2	18	10 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

73%	71%	75%
13	12%	12%
8	8	+
5%	5	+
4%	4	9%
28%	27%	+
38	37%	28%
25	24%	25
12%	12%	12%
25	28%	29
68%	67%	67%
71	71	71
9%	9%	8%
6%	6%	6%

56	56	56	
26 1/2	25 1/4	26	+
36 1/4	25 1/4	38	+

34%	30%	30%	30%
29%	29%	30%	30%
19%	19%	19%	19%
24%	24%	24%	24%
28%	27%	27%	27%
13%	13%	13%	13%
63%	13%	13%	13%
0%	0%	0%	0%
6%	6%	6%	6%
5%	5%	5%	5%
10%	10%	10%	10%
2%	2%	2%	2%
24%	24%	24%	24%
19%	19%	19%	19%
48%	47%	47%	47%
27%	27%	27%	27%
11%	11%	11%	11%
26%	26%	26%	26%
26%	26%	26%	26%
22%	22%	22%	22%
20%	20%	20%	20%
16%	16%	16%	16%
23%	23%	23%	23%
25%	25%	25%	25%
24%	24%	24%	24%
23%	23%	23%	23%

114	114	114+1
234	224	234+1
207	20	207+1

30 1/2	38 1/2	30 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
42	42 1/2	42 1/2
28	37 1/2	27 1/2

15 1/4	15 1/2	16 1/4
48	40	40
14	13 1/2	13 1/2

3%	1%	1%
10%	10%	10%
11%	11%	11%
60%	60%	60%
22%	21%	22%
25	24%	25
11%	11%	11%
18%	18%	18%
11%	18%	11%
10%	10%	10%
6%	6%	6%
8%	8	8
7%	7%	7%
30%	29%	30%
3%	3%	3%
33%	33	33%
15	14	15
15%	15%	15%
17%	17%	17%
7%	7%	7%
36	35%	36%
12%	12%	12%
34%	34%	34%
63%	62%	63%
20%	19%	20%

47	46½	46¾ + 1/8
186½	105¾	106¼ - 1/8
1736	107¾	1716h

53%	51%	52%	
45%	52%	49%	
52%	45%	51%	
22%	11	11	
13%		13%	
10%	9%	10	
6%	5%	6	
23%	30%	23%	
6%	6%	6%	
29%	29%	29%	
19%	18%	19%	
17%	17%	17%	
29%	29%	29%	
20%	20%	20%	
15%	15%	15%	
15%	15%	15%	
42%	42%	42%	
7%	7%	7%	
10	10	10	
10	10%	10%	
30	29%	30	
47%	46	47%	
5%	5%	5%	
99	98%	98%	

7456 7457 7458 7459

16%	23%	78%
16%	15%	16%
16%	16%	17 + 8
24%	24	24%
19%	19%	19%
17%	17%	17%
11%	11%	11%
21%	21%	21%
15%	25	25%
16%	16	16%

olden in the  
based on the  
Special or

Declared or paid in full

or paid so far as  
estimated on  
date. 5-Paid no  
dividend or sub  
an accumulat  
New Issue. 6-Pa  
or no action tak  
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no distribution of  
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according to 5  
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## RED SMITH      *A Few Good Funerals*

**By Bob Addie**

## Starters Get Stopped

## Honk Gave Go-Ahead

But it wasn't over yet. Dietz capped the ninth with a home run off new pitcher Jim Hunter of Oakland. Harrelson, Joe Morgan and McGovey singled with one out to produce the second run. Morgan, who had gone to third on McGovey's single, scored after Roberto Clemente's long fly to tie it up. Then came the payoff in the 12th.

### The Box Score

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
AB	N K	AB	N K
Archie, Jb	4	Maye, c	3
Atzenbach, Jb	0	O. Perry, p	0
Robinson, Jb	0	McCurry, lb	2
Archie, Jb	3	Osborn, p	0
Archie, Jb	3	Torre, pb	1
S. c.	3	Allen, lb	3
Delebre, Jb	2	Culson, p	1
Archer, Jb	0	Glenis, c	2
Robinson, Jb	2	Aaron, rf	0
ward, Jb	3	Rose, rf	3
Archie, Jb	2	Perry, lb	1
Archie, Jb	0	Gratner, c	1
Archie, Jb	0	Curry, Jb	1
Archie, Jb	0	McKenna, lb	0
Archie, Jb	0	Smith, c	2
Archie, Jb	0	Dietz, c	1
Archie, Jb	0	Kessinger, ss	2
Archie, Jb	0	Harbison, ss	0
Archie, Jb	0	Smith, c	2
Archie, Jb	0	Clason, c	2
Archie, Jb	0	Swart, p	0
Archie, Jb	0	Swart, p	0
Archie, Jb	0	Merritt, p	0
Archie, Jb	0	Monks, Jb	0
Archie, Jb	0	Morgan, Jb	0
Archie, Jb	44	Archie, Jb	43

Two outs when winning run scored.

DP—American 1, National 1; Left—American 0, National 10.  
Double, Yastrzemski. Triple, B. Robinson. Home run, Diets. Sacrifice,

Dowell, Sacrifice Fly, Poona, Gambia.

PITCHING SUMMARY

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
Dowell	3	1	0	0	1	3
Dowell	3	1	0	0	1	3
Ferry	3	1	0	0	0	3
Dowell	1/3	3	2	2	0	0
Johnson	0	2	1	1	0	0
Johnson	1 2/3	2	1	1	0	0
Johnson	1 1/3	2	1	1	0	0
Johnson	2	1	0	0	0	4
Johnson	2	1	0	0	0	1
Ferry	3	4	3	3	1	0
Johnson	2	3	2	2	1	0
Johnson	2	3	2	2	1	0
Johnson	1	2	1	1	0	0
Johnson	1	2	1	1	0	0

15. Attendance 51,000.

## Aussie Sees \$2 Billion N.Y. Profit From Offtrack Betting in Decade

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—R. Kenneth Davis, general manager of the off-track betting system for the State of Victoria, Australia, has predicted that New York City will net \$2 billion the next decade from off-track betting.

Davis, who has operated off-track betting systems for the last years in New Zealand and Australia, said the system proposed in New York was similar to the system in operation in Victoria, which netted the government \$11 million last year from a population of 3.6 million.

"It is my personal estimate, based on the number of people in the city, the volume of money in circulation, that in the years 1970-1980 the net revenue will be \$2 billion for the city administration," Davis said. "That builds a lot of schools."

The city hopes to have the first betting parlors open by mid-1980s.



## He Likes Speedy Artificial Turf

## Yastrzemski Surfaces as All-Star MVP

pitchers were doing most of the night," he said.

## Against Old Foe Griffith

## Lonely Tiger Puts Fighting Heart on Line

Dick Tiger dries off a

after a brisk workout.



The ILTA isn't hollering about the size of the purse or the conditions of play and isn't worried that \$50,000 might debase Ashe, Smith, et al. The complaint is that the word "professional" appears in the name of the event, and it is unthinkable that such a term be applied to men who make their living playing tennis.

That's—well, that's how some of the tennis fathers still rea-

nobody has questioned his ranking as the world's finest player. Since Major Walter C. Wingfield tailored the game to a lawn party in Wales a century ago, only two men have swept the four major championships—England, France, Australia, and the United States—in the same year. One is Don Budge, who brought off the sweep in 1938. The other is Laver, and he did it twice.

Though Roosevelt isn't quite in Laver's class as an economic royalist, he takes 1970 prizes of \$60,115 into this match. This puts him fourth in the fiscal rankings—\$35 behind Gonzales, \$10,515 below Laver, and \$10,897 short of Emerson. Their earnings as amateurs are not a matter of record.

**After First Day**  
**U.S. Men's Track Team**  
**Leads West Germans, 58-48**

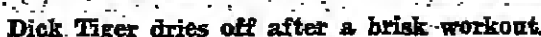
Ralph Mann won the 400-meter hurdles in 49.3. American team captain Bill Egan, 20, finished 11th in 1:00.4.

## Lap of Tour Won By Frenchman

**MOURENIX-VILLE-NOUVELLE**  
France, July 15 (RUTERS)—  
Christian Raymond brought France  
its second lap victory in two days  
in the Tour de France cycle race  
here today.  
Eddy Merckx of Belgium retained  
his overall lead, but lost his lead  
on points, calculated on average  
daily lap placings, to another Belgian,  
Walter Godefroot, as the  
final high Pyrenean passes faded  
to prove decisive.  
The arrival is in Paris Sunday.

## Russians Enter Forest Hills For First Time Since 1962

Barcelona Royal Tennis Club before 8,000 spectators. Yesterday, Santana beat Franovic and Orantes defeated Spear in the singles.



## French Fare Best in Draw For Trot

Major, the New Zealand champion, on lease to Michael Penta of Freeport, L. I., will be taking the 9-year-old gelding from No. 7.

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